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- Had ris'n, or heav'd his head, but that the will
And high permission of all-ruling heaven
Left him at large. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*
2. To carry.
Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there; and there being seen,
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts
Athwart the sea. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
3. To raise; to lift.
So daunted, when the giant saw the knight,
His heavy hand he heaved up on high,
And him to dust thought to have batter'd quite. *Fa. Queen.*
Unhappy that I am, I cannot heave
My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty
According to my bond, no more nor less. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
He dy'd in fight;
Fought next my person, as in comfort fought,
Save when he heav'd his shield in my defence,
And on his naked side receiv'd my wound. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
4. To cause to swell.
The groans of ghosts, that cleave the earth with pain,
And heave it up: they pant and flick half way. *Dryden.*
The glittering finny swarms,
That heave our friths and crowd upon our shores. *Thomson.*
5. To force up from the breast.
Made the no verbal quest?
—Yes, once or twice he heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it press'd his heart. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The wretched animal heav'd forth such groans,
That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat
Almost to bursting. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
6. To exalt; to elevate.
Poor shadow, painted queen;
One heav'd on high, to be hurl'd down below. *Shakespeare's R. III.*
7. To puff; to elate.
The Scots, heav'd up into high hope of victory, took the
English for foolish birds fallen into their net, forsook their hill,
and marched into the plain. *Hayward.*
- TO HEAVE. *v. n.*
1. To pant; to breathe with pain.
'Tis such as you,
That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh
At each his needle's heaving; such as you
Nourish the cause of his awaking. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
He heaves for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd,
And fetch'd from far, diffends his lab'ring side. *Dryden.*
2. To labour.
The church of England had struggled and heaved at a re-
formation ever since Wickliff's days. *Atterbury.*
3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall.
Thou hast made my curdled blood run back,
My heart heave up, my hair to rise in bristles. *Dryden.*
The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part;
Weak was the pulse, and hardly heav'd the heart. *Dryden.*
No object affects my imagination so much as the sea or
ocean: I cannot see the heaving of this prodigious bulk of
waters, even in a calm, without a very pleasing astonish-
ment. *Addison's Spectator.*
- Frequent for breath his panting bosom heaves. *Prior.*
The heaving tide
In widen'd circles beats on either side. *Gay's Trivia.*
4. To heave; to feel a tendency to vomit.
HEAVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Lift; exertion or effort upwards.
None could guess whether the next heave of the earthquake
would settle them on the first foundation, or swallow them. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
2. Rising of the breast.
There's matter in these sighs; these profound heaves
You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them. *Shakespeare.*
3. Effort to vomit.
4. Struggle to rise.
But after many strains and heaves,
He got up to his saddle caves. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*
- HEAVE OFFERING. *n. f.* An offering among the Jews.
Ye shall offer a cake of the first of your dough for an heave
offering, as ye do the heave offering of the threshing floor. *Num.*
- HEAVEN. *n. f.* [from *heaven*, which seems to be derived from
peep, the places over head, Saxon.]
1. The regions above; the expanse of the sky.
A station like the herald Mercury,
New lighted on a heaven kissing hill. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Thy race in time to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;
Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall heav'n invade,
Involving earth and ocean in her shade. *Dryden's Æn.*
The words are taken more properly for the air and ether
than for the heavens, as the best Hebrews understand them.
This act, with shouts heav'n high, the friendly band
Applaud. *Dryden's Fables.*

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2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed.
It is a knell
That summons thee to heaven, or to hell. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
These, the late
Heav'n banish'd host, left desert utmost hell. *Milton.*
All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heav'n fall'n, in station stood, or just array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
3. The supreme power; the sovereign of heaven.
Now heav'n help him! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The will
And high permission of all-ruling heav'n
Left him at large. *Milton.*
The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and
thereby instruct the people, and enabled to prophecy, as a
testimony of their being sent by heaven. *Temple.*
4. The pagan gods; the celestial.
Our brows
No more obey the heavens than our courtiers. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Take phyllick, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
I hat thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And show the heavens more just. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
They can judge as fully of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which heaven
Heav'n's! what a spring was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his shield, and rose at every blow. *Dryden.*
5. Elevation; sublimity.
O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heav'n of invention. *Shakespeare's Henry V. Prolog.*
6. It is often used in composition.
HEAVEN-BEGOTT. Begot by a celestial power.
If I am heav'n-begot, assert your son
By some sure sign. *Dryden.*
- HEAVEN-BORN. Descended from the celestial regions; native
of heaven.
If a fever fires his sulphurous blood,
In ev'ry fit he feels the hand of God,
And heav'n-born flame. *Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. 13.*
Oh heav'n-born flitters! source of art!
Who charm the sense, or mend the heart;
Who lead fair virtue's train along,
Moral truth, and mystic song! *Pope.*
- HEAVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven.
Much is the force of heav'n-bred poetry. *Shakespeare.*
- HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods.
My soul inspires,
As when we wrapt Troy's heav'n-built walls in fire. *Pope.*
His arms had wrought the destin'd fall
Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her heav'n-built wall. *Pope.*
- HEAVEN-DIRECTED.
1. Raised towards the sky.
Who taught that heav'n-directed spire to rise? *Pope.*
2. Taught by the powers of heaven.
O sacred weapon! left for truth's defence;
To all but heav'n-directed hands deny'd;
The muse may give it, but the gods must guide. *Pope.*
- HEAVENLY. *adj.* [from *heaven*.]
1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent.
As the love of heaven makes one heavenly, the love of vir-
tuous, so doth the love of the world make one become
worldly. *Steele.*
Not Maro's muse, who sung the mighty man;
Nor Pindar's heav'nly lyre, nor Horace when a swan. *Dryden.*
2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven.
Adoring first the genius of the place,
Then earth, the mother of the heav'nly race. *Dryden's Æn.*
- HEAVENLY. *adv.*
1. In a manner resembling that of heaven.
In these deep solitudes and awful cells,
Where heav'nly pensive contemplation dwells,
And ever-musing melancholy reigns,
What means this tumult in a vestal's veins? *Pope.*
2. By the agency or influence of heaven.
Truth and peace and love shall ever shine
About the supreme throne
Of him, whose happy-making light alone,
Our heav'nly guided soul shall climb. *Milton.*
- HEAVENWARD. *adv.* [from *heaven* and *peap*, Saxon.] Towards
heaven.
I prostrate lay,
By various doubts impell'd, or to obey,
Or to object; at length, my mournful look
Heav'nward erect, determin'd, thus I spoke. *Prior.*
- HEAVILY. *adv.* [from *heavy*.]
1. With great ponderousness.
Grievously; afflictively.
Ease must be impracticable to the envious: they lie under
a double misfortune; common calamities and common belie-
fings fall heavily upon them. *Collier's Essay.*
2. Sorrowfully;

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3. Sorrowfully; with an air of dejection.
I came hither to transport the tydings,
Which I have heavily born. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?
—O, I have past a miserable night. *Shakespeare's R. III.*
This O'Neil took very heavily, because his condition in
the army was less pleasant to him. *Clarendon.*
- HEAVINESS. *n. f.* [from *heavy*.]
1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight.
The subject is concerning the heaviness of several bodies, or
the proportion that is required betwixt any weight and the
power which may move it. *Wilkins.*
2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.
We are, at the hearing of some, more inclined unto sorrow
and heaviness; of some more mollified, and softened in mind.
Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stoop; but a good
word maketh it glad. *Prover. xii. 25.*
Ye greatly rejoice; though now for a season ye are in
heaviness, through manifold temptations. *1 Pet. i. 6.*
Against ill chances men are ever merry;
But heaviness foreruns the good event. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
Let us not burden our remembrance with
An heaviness that's gone. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
3. Inaptitude to motion or thought; sluggishness; torpidness;
dulness of spirit; languidness; languor.
Our strength is all gone into heaviness,
That makes the weight. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
What means this heaviness that hangs upon me?
This lethargy that creeps through all my senses? *Add. Cato.*
He would not violate that sweet recess,
And found besides a welcome heaviness,
Which seiz'd his eyes. *Dryden.*
A sensation of drowsiness, oppression, heaviness, and lassi-
tude, are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*
4. Oppression; crush; affliction.
5. Deepness or richness of soil.
As Alexandria exported many commodities, so it received
some from other European ports, which, by reason of the fat-
ness and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce; such
as metals, wood, and pitch. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- HEAVY. *adj.* [from *heav*, Saxon.]
1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the center; con-
trary to light.
Mercurius tells us, that a little child, with an engine of an
hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it were
much heavier than it is. *Wilkins.*
2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed.
Let me not be light;
For a light wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shakespeare.*
3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive.
Menelaus bore a heavy hand over the citizens, having a
malicious mind. *2 Mac. v. 23.*
Let not your ears despite my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviness found
That ever yet they heard. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
If the cause be not good, the king himself hath a heavy
reckoning to make. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Are you so gossip'd
To pray for this good man, and for his issue?
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance.
My heavy eyes, you say, confess
A heart to love and grief inclin'd. *Prior.*
5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated.
A work was to be done, a heavy writer to be encouraged,
and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoken. *Swift.*
6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd;
But of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden's Fables.*
7. Drowsy; dull; torpid.
Peter and they that were with him were heavy with
sleep. *Lu. ix. 33.*
8. Stupid; sluggish.
But let thy spiders, that suck up thy venom,
And heavy gaited toads lie in their way. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*
9. Stupid; foolish.
This heavy headed revel, East and West
Makes us traduc'd, and tax'd of other nations. *Shakespeare.*
I would not be accounted to base minded, or heavy headed,
that I will confess that any of them is for valour, power, or
fortune better than myself. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
I put into thy hands what has been the diversion of some of
my idle and heavy hours. *Locke's Epistle to the Reader.*
When alone, your time will not lie heavy upon your hands
for want of some trifling amusement. *Swift.*
10. Burdensome; troublesome; tedious.
Hearing that there were forces coming against him, and not

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- willing that they should find his men heavy and laden with
booty, he returned unto Scotland. *Eaton's Henry VII.*
12. Not easily digested; not light to the stomach.
Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are most heavy to
the stomach, which makes baked meat hard of digestion. *Arb.*
13. Rich in soil; fertile, as heavy lands.
14. Deep; cumbersome, as heavy roads.
- HEAVY. *adv.* As an adverb it is only used in composition;
heavily.
Your carriages were heavy laden; they are a burden to the
weary beast. *If. xlv. 1.*
Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and
I will give you rest. *Mat. ii. 28.*
- HEBDOMAD. *n. f.* [from *hebdomas*, Latin.] A week; a space of
seven days.
Computing by the medical month, the first hebdomad or sep-
tenary consists of six days, seventeen hours and a half. *Brown.*
- HEBDOMADAL. *adj.* [from *hebdomas*, Latin.] Weekly;
HEBDOMADARY. } consisting of seven days.
As for hebdomadal periods, or weeks, in regard of their
sabbaths, they were observed by the Hebrews. *Brown.*
- TO HEBETATE. *v. a.* [from *hebet*, Latin; *hebet*, French.] To
dull; to blunt; to stupefy.
The eye, especially if hebetated, might cause the same per-
ception. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
Beef may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but
will hebetate and clog his intellects. *Arb. and Pope's M. Scrib.*
- HEBETATION. *n. f.* [from *hebetate*.]
1. The act of dulling.
2. The state of being dulled.
- HEBETUDE. *n. f.* [from *hebetudo*, Latin.] Dulness; obtuseness;
bluntness.
The pestilent seminaries, according to their grossness or
subtlety, activity or hebetude, cause more or less truculent
plagues. *Harvey on the Plague.*
- HEBRAISM. *n. f.* [from *hebraisme*, French; *hebraismus*, Latin.] A
Hebrew idiom.
Milton has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Græ-
cisms, and sometimes Hebraisms, into his poem. *Speator.*
- HEBRAIST. *n. f.* [from *hebraus*, Latin.] A man skilled in Hebrew.
- HEBRICIAN. *n. f.* [from *Hebrew*.] One skilful in Hebrew.
The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than
the heavens, as the best Hebrews understand them. *Raleigh.*
The nature of the Hebrew verse, as the meanest Hebrician
knoweth, consists of uneven feet. *Peacham.*
- HECATOMB. *n. f.* [from *hecatombe*, French; *εκατόμνη*.] A sacri-
fice of an hundred cattle.
In rich mens homes
I bid kill some beasts, but no hecatombs;
None starve, none surfeit so. *Donne.*
One of these three is a whole hecatomb,
And therefore only one of them shall die. *Dryden.*
Her triumphant sons in war succeed,
And slaughter'd hecatombs around 'em bleed. *Addison.*
- HECTICAL. *adj.* [from *hectic*, French, from *εχτικός*.]
HECTICK. } *adj.* [from *hectic*, French, from *εχτικός*.]
1. Habitual; constitutional.
This word is joined only to that kind of fever which
is slow and continual, and ending in a consumption, is the
contrary to those fevers which arise from a plethora, or
too great fulness from obstruction, because it is attended
with too lax a state of the excretory passages, and gene-
rally those of the skin; whereby so much runs off as
leaves not resistance enough in the contractile vessels to keep
them sufficiently distended, so that they vibrate oftener, agitate
the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot. *Quincy.*
A hectic fever hath got hold
Of the whole substance, not to be controul'd. *Donne.*
2. Troubled with a morbid heat.
No hectic student fears the gentle maid. *Taylor.*
- HECTICK. *n. f.* An hectic fever.
Like the hectic in my blood he rages,
And thou must cure me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
- HECTOR. *n. f.* [from the name of *Hector*, the great Homeric
warrior.]
1. A bully; a blustering, turbulent, perversicacious, noisy fellow.
Those usurping hectors, who pretend to honour without re-
ligion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be washed out
but by blood. *South's Sermons.*
We'll take one cooling cup of nectar,
And drink to this celestial hector. *Prior.*
- TO HECTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat
with insolent authoritative terms.
They reckon they must part with honour together with
their opinion, if they suffer themselves to be hectored out of
it. *Government of the Tongue.*
The weak low spirit, fortune makes her slave;
But she's a drudge, when hector'd by the brave. *Dryden.*
An honest man, when he came home at night, found another
fellow domineering in his family, hectoring his servants, and
calling for supper. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*